Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE-Opera Bouffe. "Les Cloches de OADWAY OPERA HOUSE-"H. M. S. Pilafore." BROADWAY OFRRA HOUSE—"H. M. C. P.

BALY'S THEATRE—" Wivez."
PIPTH AVENUE KREATRE—Pantomime. "Dame Trot."
HAVERLY'S INEATRE—"The Octoron."
NEW-YORK AQUARUM—DAY and Evening.
NEW-YORK CHECUS—No. 730 Broadway.
PARK THEATRE—"Fritz in Ireland."
PARK THEATRE—"Fritz in Ireland."
STANDARD THEATRE—"Octa, "Fatinitza."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—"Frinch Flats."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—"Our Giris."

AMERICAN INSTITUTS-Exhibition, Day and Evening. 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY-Fair.
STRINWAY HALL-2 P. M. Organ Recital. 8. Concert.
TAMMANY HALL-Bullards.

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### Ensiness Komes.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDESSED MILK RHEUMATISM CURED by Mineral Baths at the

FOR THE DEAF.—The Andiphone, a new invention that enables the deef to hear through the medium of the tenth and the deef and number to hear indicate to speak; invented by BERHARD S. BRODES, of Chicago.

"I have treed the Anniphone for some weeks and and that it not only improves my hearing but restores the sense of hearing. Evel note of the messenia and each tone of the sincer came as clearly and distinctly as they did before my sense of hearing was imported. Classific There is a supported that the control of the control of

PARTY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum, FINI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Weerly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Daly, the Irish editor, was committed Iquique, - In Mexico, Gonzalez, the Minister of War, has resigned. \_\_\_\_ The French Radicals are showing heatility again toward the Waddington Ministry.

Domestic.--Explanations have been made a Albany regarding a deficit in the State Treasurer's accounts; it is admitted that such did exist, but it has been made good. The Court of Claims occupied its new quarters for the first time. === A case involving the right of a State to prohibit marriages between the races has been brought before the Supreme Court. Graham, the confederate of Hunter, has been sentenced, at Treaton, N. J., to imprisonment for twenty years, - An international bycicle contest has began at Chicago. === Sanitary reforms are premised at Memphis.

pointed Police Commissioner yesterday in place of They forced an extra session in order to Mr. Morrison. — Jacob M. Patterson, jr., carry out their complicated programme of was made Police Justice. — Abram S. Hewitt revolution and destruction, and their own explained his relations with Mr. Tilden. Frank Leslie sceks to prevent his son from using his name. === The indicted bank officers were put on trial in Jersey City. —— Richard A. Proctor lectured on "The Pyramids." Another family was found to have been poisoned by lemon pie, ——Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 89.43 cents. Stocks opened higher, but later declined and closed unsettled and weak,

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of light snow late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 42°; lowest, 29° average, 35%°.

Twenty-one cipher telegrams have been yielded up by the Western Union manager in New-Orleans, and Senator Cameron suggests that Mr. Tilden be sent for. If there & Republican wickedness hidden away in these dispatches, Mr. Tilden could employ his peculiar talents, for once, for the good of his

The official vote of Massachusetts, the figures of which are given elsewhere, shows that the two wings of the Democracy preserved in a peculiar way the proportions of strength as exhibited in the vote last year. General Butler's vote was less than 300 votes smaller than that of last year, while the vote given to John Quincy Adams was less than 200 smaller than that received by Judge Abbott in 1878. In the total vote there is a falling off of about 13,000, which is almost exactly the falling off in Mr. Long's vote as compared with Governor Talbot's. It may not be a violent inference to hold that the two are nearly identical, and were due to greater Republican confidence and a larger stay-at-home vote than the year before,

Justice Lawrence no doubt spoke within the truth when he said that the divorce case submuted to him yesterday was the most singular eme he had ever known. A wealthy jeweler of this city is sued by a woman residing in Ithaca, who claims to have been married to him forty-two years ago, and to have lived with him as his wife eighteen months, when he deserted her. Until recently she supposed him to be dead. This is her side of the story; the defendant's side consists in a dental of the marriage with the plaintiff, whom he says he knew only as a young woman forty years ago, and has not seen since. The most tragical feature of this strange dispute is that the defendant has a wife living in this city, whom he married thirty years ago, and three children.

The account which is given elsewhere of the exclusion of a colored man from a theatre on the West Side samply because of his colo will have a strange look some day in the eyes of the reader of newspaper files. It is not very many years since a certain proportion of the horse-cars on prominent lines in this city bore the legend-" Colored People allowed to ride "in this car." This inscription would took strangely enough in the eyes of the New-Yorker of to-day, who rides in the same conveyance with the once proscribed negroes,

and would be ashamed to show any unwillingness to do it. The exclusion of colored people from theatres and hotels is the last remaining trace of an unjust and cruel prejudice which ought by this time to have disappeared altogether. Persistence in it is unnecessary, as well as ungracious, inasmuch as these sensitive people seldom thrust themselves in where they know their company is not desired.

It is one of the queer things in this queer world-and there is high authority for calling it a queer world-that the men who have had the most experience in dealing with criminals are sometimes the easiest dupes. Witness the transaction exposed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. An ex-Sheriff, and a Yankee at that, sees an advertisement offering | deficiency, for the Governor's organ admits as a fast horse for sale regardless of price or consequences. He visits the place, and this little comedy ensues. Enter one of the confederates in the scheme, and asks the supposed proprietor what he can buy the horse for. The proprietor quarrels with the supposed bidder, and declares that he shall not have the horse for a thousand dollars; exit in | There will be time hereafter for further assumed rage. The confederate turns to the ex-Sheriff, ex-Yankee and future victim, and offers bim \$50 if he will buy the horse for \$350 and make it over to his new acquaintance at that price. The ex-Sheriff, having a Yankee's fondness for \$50, agrees. Exit the confederate; the horse is bought at \$350. Real value of the horse \$50, Tableau. Cur-

Congress ought certainly to do something at the coming session to abate the nuisance which, in the almost complete absence of laws regulating foreign immigration, daily increases. A carefully prepared article, which we publish this morning, shows forcibly what suffer and what is needed to lessen the difficulty. Those immigrants who are likely to become a public charge, or to add to our present burden of vagrancy, already too great, can now only be sent back by their own consent. The whole country has a general right to protection from the tax upon purse and patience which this influx of the worthless, the restless and the helpless levies; but New-York has a particular claim upon sympathy STILL THEY COME-Dat-of-town orders for and consideration, because frequently the "dunderheads" and advises that they try lame and the lazy who land here either they cannot be allowed to starve, they have whole cruel and miserable padrone business

Ewing, the other day, "and not an important "one as far as general legislation is con-"cerned." The Democracy in Congress is in an embarrassing situation, afraid to move and afraid to keep still. The party has just been signally defeated on the popular vote, and unless it can provoke a revulsion of publie feeling it is certain to lose the election upon which depends probably its last hope of for trial for sedition; he has been released on bail. ever again controlling the Government of the The Chilians have gained a great victory at | United States. To do nothing is a confession of judgment; yet what can it do?

A year ago the Democrats laid out for themselves a great deal of work. They proposed to sweep away the election laws, to abolish all the reconstruction measures, to cut down the Army, to overturn the banking system, to flood taxes, to override the authority of the President, to "investigate" all manner of supposed frauds, and in particular to examine the circumstances connected with the counting of the electoral votes in 1876. A pretty mess they have made of all this. In most things they have ignominiously failed; and all that they have accomplished has been unmistakably condemned by the people. organs are now denouncing it as a shameful blunder, which has been of immense advantage to the Republicans. The success of resumption and the return of prosperity have demonstrated the folly of the financial schemes of the Democrats; the fraud investigations have damaged nobody but their own candidate; and the Indians seem to be answering their complaints about the magnitude of the Army. Every path they have tried has led to

disaster. And yet a short and idle session will only aggravate their misfortunes. The schemes they have begun are too important to be dropped without a word. The plans were announced with such clamor and pressed with such violence-the Democratic party "dedicated" itself with such tremendous energy and solemnity to the great mission of crippling tyranny, exposing fraud, striking down the bloated capitalist and stuffing the poor man's pocket with flat money, that it will never do to stop short while as vet not one of last year's promises has been fulfilled. If the record of the last two sessions could be wiped out our Democratic friends would be much happier. But there stand several quarto volumes, crammed with the story of folly and mischief-making; and whatever the majority may attempt in Congress this Winter, as a prelude to the Presidential campaign, the record will be brought up to thwart and confuse them. They cannot make an issue on traud; they cannot make an issue on finance; they cannot make an issue on hard times; they cannot make an issue on the Army. Mr. Ewing seems to think that there is nothing left but for the Republicans to help them out of the dilemma by nominating Grant, so that an issue can be made on the third term. A forlorn hope, indeed; but we really cannot see anything better.

THE STATE TREASURER. The first feeling upon reading the statements made in our Albany dispatches respecting the alleged defalcation in Treasurer Mackin's office must be one of surprise that there should be so great a mystery about so plain a matter. The Governor and the Governor's organ, the expert who has examined Mr. Mackin's books and Mr. Mackin's representative and deputy, agree that there is no deficiency in the accounts and has been none. If this is true, what is all this pother about? Why should an expert be put into Mr. Mackin's office at all ? Former State Treasurers have been able to balance their books without such aid. Why should Governor Robinson decline to say whether Controller Olcott asked him to suspend Treasurer Mackin 7 Why should Controller Olcott decline to answer the same question? If there has been no deficiency, there has probably been no ground for suspension. Why then should it be impossible to discover from these officers whether any such recommendation has been made ?

Furthermore if there has been no deficiency, and there is therefore no charge against Mr. Mackin, why should Controller Olcott say, in themselves in caucus to avoid all these danger-

response to one of the questions of our correspondent, "I don't think it my duty to help THE TRIUUNE to prove a charge against a "high public officer." This was not an excuse, be it remembered, for refusing to answer a question in a certain way, but for refusing to answer it at all. But it is a sufficient commentary upon this whole matter to say that whatever the Governor and the rest of his fellow-protestants declare, the Controller carefully refrains from saying that there has been no deficiency. He is the officer whose duty it is to announce any such defieiency to the Governor, and he is steadily careful not to deny that he has taken such

action. The facts are clear enough. There was a much in the very act of denial. The deficiency has been made good, and there is a tacit understanding-in which we are glad to see that Controller Olcott is not included-to preceded this-to keep the matter secret-was only defeated when THE TRIBUNE interfered. commentary upon the matter. The attitude of Governor Robinson as a Retiring "Re-"former" will not escape public notice. It is sufficient to leave him here with just one the more question :-

What would you have done, Governor Robinson, if Treasurer Mackin had been a Republican?

" LETS PLAY SOME OTHER GAME." The more prudent Democratic leaders-and they are all probably more prudent than they were a year ago-seem to agree that the best thing they can do now is what the schoolboys do when they are beaten at their favorite-"try some other game," At their last game, which has been generally recognized as "bluff," they were very badly beaten. The question now is whether there is any other that they can play better. The one thing certain is, that that was a losing game. From all sides the cry comes, "Change "the game!" and all agree that it must be played with a great deal more skill and discretion than has been shown heretofore. Mr. Watterson calls the Congressional players tariff-tinkering, or investigating the excannot or will not get away. While travagance of the Hayes Administration, or impeaching Minister Seward, or no claim upon us for sustenance. Then the transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, or prohibiting the payment of NIW-YORK—No. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirty-fist-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-at, corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave., corner Forty-seventh-st.; No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., corner Union-square; No. 2.386 Fourth-ave. (flarlem.) We want better laws, or at least some laws, and that mumediately.

THE NEXT SESSION.

"It will be a short session," said General ought to come to an end, at least in a city which does not permit crucity to children. Claims—anything, in fact, but President-making, which, he says, they make wretched work of. But he isn't by any means sanguine. "Will they change their course?" he says. "Will they revise their follies? Not a proposed to the Stalwarts cannot nominate him without a marked change of view on nominate him without a marked change of view on their fall to tick-ging with the court of Claims—anything, in fact, but President-making, which, he says, they make wretched work of. But he isn't by any means sanguine. "Will they change their course?" he says. "Will they revise their follies? Not a says. "Will they revise their follies? Not a says." Will they revise their follies? Not a says. "Will they revise their follies? Not a says." The says of the says are a sharp rebuke to the Stalwarts cannot nominate him without a marked change of view on the says. "Will they revise their follies?" Not a says. "Will they "the Presidential question. They will break "up into little squads, and each little "squad will have its candidate, principles, is-" sues. The wisdom of sacrificing personalities "to a great cause will be the last thing

"thought of. The end-who shall predict it ?" This comes from a statesman who has given probably a larger quantity, if not a better quality, of advice to his party during the past four or five years than any other living man. He is a man, too, than whom no one

is quicker to detect the run of the cards against him and skip a losing game. He advises, now, but is not hopeful that his advice will be followed. Then here is a Connecticut statesman, Senator Eaton, who agrees that the game must be the country with paper dollars, to readjust the changed, but he is much more hopeful;

would be a calamity, because it is generally regarded as settled. He freely expresses his conviction, however, that "God Almighty had "a great deal more to do with bringing back "prosperity to this country than John Sher-"man or any legislation had." We do not quite see the pertinency of the remark. But this Senator always did have a way of referring to the Almighty in the most familiar manner, and of conveying the impression that he was on very easy terms with him. Perhaps it is his little game to get up an argument with the Republicans in Congress on the question whether Divine Providence or John Sherman brought back prosperity to the country; and if the credit belongs in any degree to the former, to deduct just so much from the John Sherman and Republican side of the ledger. Or it may be that his position is that the Democratic party, if they had been allowed their own way, could have accomplished alone what the Republicans had to call in the aid of Providence for. Whatever may be his view of it, we suspect that no one on the Republican side in Congress will deny his main proposition, that it was Providence that brought back prosperity. They will go further still in their admissions, and confess that Providence has always seemed to help them as against their opponents. Providence has been on their side in the long run for twenty years

and more, and they hope the alliance will continue. But, as we were saying, the general agreement among the leaders is that they must try some other game. What it shall be-whether investigations and necessary legislation, as indicated by Watterson, or passing the appropriations with their hands over their mouths and "scooting for home," under the previous question-is not so clear. President-making. all agree, must be avoided. Watterson's policy is for the party to show its capacity for wise legislation and prudent administration by steering clear of dangerous subjects; doing only the things necessary to be done, and doing them well. Mr. Eaton would take no chances. His plan is to vote the appropriations and run. The trouble is, they can't do either. They certainly won't adjourn and run, and so sure as they undertake anything beyond that they will go to pieces. This is a Congress that you may label all over "Fragile," "Handle with "care," "This side up," "Glass," and appoint committees to go alongside of it and keep it steady, and have watchers like David Dudley Field, for instance, sitting up nights with it, without ever being able to save it from the inevitable smash. It is too much surrounded with slippery questions, and is itself too slippery, to ever get through without breaking. Here's the currency issue, and here's the Solid South, and here are the questions growing out of the Extra Session, and those left unsettled, and all the manifold matters connected with Southern elections; all and any of them liable to break out at any moment. And it will make

ous themes, and stick right to the legitimate business-there are mischievous boys there, who will be liable at any moment to upset their crockery with a single question or allusion; and once they get started, there'll be no stopping till every Democrat, or every talking Democrat, has shied a stone into the party's glassware. No, gentlemen! your prudence comes too late. It's well enough for you to try some other game, for you can hardly do worse than you have already, but there isn't any game in vogue upon which, at this stage, you can save yourselves or get even. You have been "trying some other game" at intervals for the past twenty years, and you have tried them all. Hadn't you better set back your chairs?

GRANT AS A CONSERVATIVE.

Politics are topsy-turvy, sure enough. Here is The Evening Post, forcibly arguing, in an able article, that General Grant is a natural and proper candi idate for Southern Democrats. It is an utter mis talk the whole story down. The plan which take, we are told, to consider him a Radical Republican, of the Conkling school, or even of the Blaine school. He is a strong Conservative, instead, of the school, we suppose, of Haves and Evarts and Schurz. The documentary evidence, it must be confessed.

is not quite so precise as the Republicans who sup posed Grant to sympathize somewhat with the course of Grant's Administration towards South might desire; but still, as The Post groups the various passages, it is interesting. The first is an extract from General Grant's report to President Johnson of his tour of inspection

report to President Johnson of his tour of inspection through the Southern States.

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present simalion of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections \* "they regard as having been settled forever by the highest idbanal—arms. ""There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government.

" " that the more presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order.

" " My observations lead me to the conclusion that the critizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible:

" " that they are in earnest in wisning to do what they think is required by the Government.

Next comes the famous Packard dispatch:

Next comes the famous Packard dispatch:

Next comes the famous Packard dispatch:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1877.

To Governor S. B. Packard, New-Orleans, Laz.

In answer to your dispatch of this date the President directs me to say that he feels it his duly to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of State Government in Louisians by the use of the military, and that he must concur in the mainfest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mon violence when the State au horties full, but, under the remaining days of his official life, they will not be used to establish or pull down either eisimant for the control of the State. It is not an purpose to recognize either claimant.

C. C. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Finally comes this newspaper report of one of Grant's sayings in Edinburgh: If I were at home I would give Mr. Hayes and his solicy all the support I could, because the object aimed it is a noble one, and I hope he will succeed.

curious; and it will be an interesting political study to observe the effect of such ideas among the large number of vehement Republicans at the North, who favor Grant because they want a strong man" in the White House, who can whip the South into good behavior, if need be.

NEW MINING CAMPS.

The Far West has been filling up very rapidly this year. What were once ambitious settlements on the frontier are now lagging in the rear, condemne to the ignoble fate of ways de unimportance, while regions which had not been explored eighteen months ago are teeming with human activity. The turning of the immigration tide and the revival of business throughout the North have set in motion new forces for developing the natural sources of wealth in the Western Continent. The progress in material wealth that has been made during the last twelve mouths-the rapidity with which the lines

"wise people may again attempt to stir | Early in the year a correspondent was sent to Texas, "up the currency agitation." That, he says, I the most promising field in the South for new set tlers, to ascertain what advantages were offered to Northern farmers and what were the prospects of the material growth of that great State. The re sults of his investigations were laid before our readers in a series of twelve letters, which were subse quently collected and republished in a TRIBUNE EXTRA. A few months afterward our Washington correspondent was dispatched to Leadville to describe the new sources of wealth which had been discovered in Colorado. His correspondence, which was subsequently reproduced in our popular series of Extras, was the first intelligent account of that remarkable mining camp, where the output of argentiferous ore during the first year was estimated in round numbers at \$10,000,000. After ap interval of rest in the East the same trained observer returned to pass the Summer and Autumn in three mining centres concerning which little if anything was known in the East. Twenty-eight of his letters have already appeared in our columns-eleven from the Black Hills, twelve from Montana and sixteen from Utah-and these have, in turn, been made up into a Mining Extra of sixteen pages, which is of fered to the public this morning. It is almost need less to say that this Extra contains the freshest and most trustworthy information relating to this sub ject that can be had, and that THE TRIBUNE's efforts to enlighteh the public have been amply justified by the importance of these new settlements and the increased interest which has been manifested, East as well as West, in mining enterprises.

The Extra is divided into three parts. The first, under the title of " Gold in the Black Hills," treat of the general features of the region, the growth of Deadwood, the four varieties of gold mining, the body of ore, the low cost of mining and milling, the outlying camps and the opportunities for new-comers. The second section relates to " Mining in Mon tana," special stress being laid on the distribution of precious metals, the reduction of refractory ores the region from Camas Creek to Heiena, Colorado Boulder, Stemple and Trapper Districts, the treas ares and enterprises of Butte City and a general survey of this mining field. The concluding chapter, entitled "The Mines of Utab," is fresh from the columns of our daily files. The price of the Extra is 10 cents, with the usual discount to the trade. The title is "The New Far West," No. 51. Orders by mail will receive immediate attention.

How many meringue pies are eaten daily in this city it would be hard to say. There is no bureau to furnish the statistics of that edrble; there is no meringue inspector; there is no law regulating the manufacture of that dyspeptic delicacy. A highly serious affair which occurred the other day in West Forty-third-st. will for a time probably diminish its consumption; but it will be only for a time. A young man has been killed; three other perse have been made very sick; the baker is in a great deal of trouble, and cannot possibly imagine what the mistake was, or what occasioned the mischance; there will be an analysis of the remains of the pie and all this has come probably of using a copper pot for an acetous mixture. Everybody knows, or by this time ought to know, the danger larking in copper pots; yet this baker, probably with other bakers, remains ignorant or careless, puts an additional horror into his lemon meringues, is now violently suspected of manslaughter in some lov degree, and may be responsible for the aches and pams, if not for the actual dissolution, of other victims. In these days of progress and enlightenment ignorance of this kind is a crime. We may not be able always to remove it, but when it ends in in jury and death we can at least punish the criminal. no difference if the Democrats solemnly bind

began at Harrisburg yesterday. Certain rather distinguished or heretofore respectable persons will be put upon trial for corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature to vote \$4,000,000 to indemnify losers by the riets of 1877. The respondents are William H. Kemble, ex-State treasurer, and now president of the People's Bank, Philadelphia; Charles B. Salter, ex-member of the Legislature, with divers others. Judge Pearson will preside, and as he was very severe in his charge to the Grand Jury in August last against lobby venality and corruption, the defendants may have rather a hard time of it, with fine and imprisonment to conclude the unpleasant proceedings. A sharp professional fight is anticipated. One of the interesting questions involved in this trial will be whether the Court can compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce the telegrams which passed between the parties during the pendency of the Riot bill. It is intimated that the manager of the Western Union will disregard the order to bring the telegrams into Court, and that the corporation, represented by counsel, will resist this attempt to wrest from it the rights of secrecy.

Le Duc's sorghum boom is the only one which worries Tilden.

Soliloquy by Joel Parker as he read Ewing's remarks about him : "Ah, I knew it must come! I knew I should be called upon to stradele a boom before long; but, somehow, I wish the voice calling me to the front could have come from a more auspicious locality than a fresh grave in the political cemetery."

Hendricks has denied that he called Tilden a 'fraud" or said anything else disrespectful of him. What sort of a comment on Tilden does he call it to decline to run again on the same ticket with him? Is that an expression of admiration?

Senator Blaine is a dreadfully troublesome man to steal a State from.

Toombs is having an uncommonly good time just now. He is "interviewed" once or twice daily, and has no end of opportunities to swear at the Union and the work of the Republican party. In the midst of a voiley of oaths, which would loosen the bark on a hickory tree, he says "Grant will be the next President and the last President. any confert out of that fact it can squeeze nourishment from a stone.

Whether Mr. Potter ever becomes Lieutenant-Governor or not be has come near enough to it to convert a second dweller in Gramercy Park into a Presidential possibility. His quiet neighbor is not likely to look upon him with increased affection hereafter. It wouldn't be a bit surprising if the inhabitants of that peaceful quarter were startled some time morning by a shrill, querulous voice from No. 15: "Hi there! No crowding!"

Ewing hopes the Danderheads will behave them-

The first thing the Democratic tail-holders ought to do when Congress reassembles is to ascertain the temperature of Chalmers's head. If he comes back with that tremendous have of intellect as hot as he took it away there will be no hope for the

Interesting details continue to come to hand concerning the way Mississippi was kept "solid" for the Democratic party. As the information comes entirely from the Democratic Journals of Mississippi it will not be possible to dispose of it by the familiar process of branding it as a " pack of Radical lies." In the counties of Rankin, Jasper and, Yazeo, the "best citizens" filled themselves with whiskey and marched up and down the streets by the polling places yelling like madmen and firing their revolvers in the air. The Brandon Record says: "In Brandon, we acknowledge it with shame, the streets were filled with the most outrageous drunkenness. In Jasper, in some precincts, drunkenness reigned supreme. In Claiborne, the ballot-box was kicked out of the house by desperadoes; at Cooks Mills, the behaves that it will be, and that "the Democratic certainties of success in the grand conflict of next year are "stoutly stalwart and statuesque." He thinks the duty of Congress—and by that he means the duty of the Democratic majority—with a view not so much to the prosperity of the country as to the success of the party, is to "speedily pass the Appropriation bills and "adjourn." His fear is that "some un" wise people may again attempt to stir the Democratic that the is much more hopeful; the base been made during the last twelve mouths—the rapidity with which the lines twelve mouths—the rapidity with which the lines the lands of a discussion of settlement in the Rocky Mountam belt have been upset been dustry opened in the widerness—is one of the marvels of Yankee the drift and enterprise. There have been busy years the duty of the Democratic majority—with a view not so much to the prosperity of the country as to the success of the party, is to "speedily pass the Appropriation bills and "adjourn." His fear is that "some un" wise people may again attempt to stir the rapidity with which the lines twelve mouths—the rapidity with which the lines twelve mouths—the rapidity with which the lines the twelve mouths—the rapidity with which the lines the twelve mouths—the rapidity with which the lines the rapidity with which the lines the lands of a discussion and new fields of industry opened in the widerness—is one of the marvels of Yankee the drift and enterprise. There have been busy years the right with and new fields of industry opened in the widerness—is one of the marvels of Yankee the drift of population from overcrowded lead on the widerness—is one of the marvels of Yankee the drift of population from overcrowded lead on the widerness—is one of the marvels of Yankee the drift of population from overcrowded lead on the widerness—is one of the marvels of Yankee the drift of population from overcrowded lead on the widerness—is one of the marvels of Yankee the drift of population from overcrowded lead on the wi "shadow of a Federal bayonet" on a free and untrammelled bailot-box!

About this time the Democratic Congressman is getting himself interviewed with uncommon perseverance and unanimity. On several questions of party policy his trumpet gives an uncertain sound, but on one point he is positive; and that is that the other Democratic members ought to keep their mouths shut as cloquently as possible during the next session.

Senator Eaton is pleased to talk publicly in Washington about the "bogus" President. Thus from threatening to "jump upon Blaine," he has mself down by easy stages to jumping upon

Unless some new candidate makes himself anddealy popular by shooting a few Republicans in the back or killing a woman or two before the Legislature of Mississippi assembles, General Chalmers, of Fort Pillow, will probably be elected to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Bruce,

The Tilden boom is now holding back a little to

The chief reason why the Joel Parker boom starts off at such a logy gait seems to be that Joel Parker is on top of it. There isn't room enough in New-Jersey to generate a boom that can carry such a de-pressing weight as Joel without showing signs of punishment on the first lap.

If the Hon. Hendrick B. Writtenand his commit-tee are still engaged in that fruitless hunt after "Depression," it might be profitable for them to start in on an investigation of the prospects of the

PERSONAL.

The late Admiral Kilty wrote with his own hand the brief will which leaves his estate to his four nieces, one of them being the residuary legatee.

General Sheridan, who has been ill for two weeks with a severe cold bordering on pneumonia, has a most recovered, and is again busy at his military head-

Senator Davis's grief at the death of his exellent wife has, it is said, so overcome him that he is effitted for business, and extremely depressed and For Mrs. Hayes two Philadelphia ladie

have made a beautiful screen of black cloth, embrodered in colors and set in an ebony trame. It is to be ented to her to-day at the Methodist Fair in Phila-

Prince Grenther, Duke of Santa Severina, young Italian nobleman, is in this city on a comme cial errand. He is a son of Madame Catacazy, wife of the former Russian Minister to this country, by her first

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's play of "Aurelia" has, it is said by Manager Macauley, been taken to Europe, there to be put upon the stage. Mrs. Macauley adds that Miss Dickinson is now writing another play Mr. Arthur Sullivan has been greatly pleased

with the Boston musicians whom he has been conduct-ing in his own works; he declares that he has never had better material to deal with. The orchestra, on their part, are equally well pleased with Mr. Sullivan; he was andly courtesy itself in addressing and directing Miss Dudu Fletcher, who will shortly be

Lady Wentworth and in the future Countess Loveince is the granddaughter of the late emment divine, Dr. Cresar Malan, of Geneva, Switzerland, and on her fainer's side belongs to the family of that wise and beautiful Grace Fletcher, who was Daniel Webster's first wife. As a child Miss Fietcher was exceedingly ciever and studious, devouring books and being charmed with Pope's translation of Homer when only seven years old. She was so interesting that while still a little str the was put into an Allantic story by Mrs. Harriet Pres cott Spofford. When thirteen years old, Miss Fle wrote a charming poem, waich was published in The Interesting and important judicial proceedings | Galaxy. With all ber imagination, she was not dreamy, | purpose and fertility of Ecsources, in his conduct of the

but a healthy and sprightly little maiden, fond of swims ming, riding and skating. The Chicago Tribune men-tions that Miss Fietcher's education was conducted in Boston, New-York, New-Haven, Andover and Switzer-land—the young girl having in all these places the best

A gentleman who during the first week of the present month paid a visit to the poet Tenayconwho has abandoned his residence in the Isle of Wight -writes concerning him to Gon. Wilson, of this city: "His hair is still black, and he looks strong and healthy, only is a little slower in his motions than formerly. The drive up of three miles from the Hazelmere Station is through a beautiful country of gorse and heather and howery lanes. The house is 800 feet above the sea-the highest inhabited house in the South of Englandwith a magnificent view from his study window. He has just written a poem of five stanzas as an in troduction to the new edition of his late brother Charles's somets, which will contain sixty new son-nets. Tempyon himself prefers the irregular sonnet to the strict Italian. Mary Howitt, instead of whitering at Rome this year has gone from her usual Tyrolean Summer quarters to Meran, where her friend Miss Poley, the American scuiptress, who lived with them and was ner daughter's other self—the sister of her soul—deed and lies buried.

Mrs. Newton, the widow of Gilbert Stnart Newton, the painter, is a resident of this city. She is a lady of venerable age, for Newton died in 1832. Their married life in London embraced that interesting period of literary, artistic and dramatic annals between 1820 and 1830-when Kemble and Kean were the mon nichs of the English stage; when Leslie, Newton, Wil kie, and Turner were leading painters; when the Waverley Novels were delighting the world ; when Charles Lamb was writing his " Eila " papers for The London Magazine. Mrs. Newton knew Washington Irving, who had already made a great reputation by the "Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hail." She knew Count D'Orsay, who was not so handcome as tradition makes people believe. His figure was set off by the most becoming dires-light overcoats, set off by the most becoming dress-light overcoats, hair elaborately arranged, well-fitting gloves and boots. Mrs. Newton also knew Lady Bicesington, who hald her court at Gore House, Kensington, where might be seen Bauwer, Distaell, Tom Moore, Theodore Hook, Savage Landor, etc. Rogers was then in his graceful decline, and Macaniay, whose "Essay on Milton" had given him an immediate reputation, was beginning to attract attention as a brilliant talker.

GENERAL NOTES.

The First Congregational Church of Columhus has demonstrated the utility of the telephone as a transmitter of sermons. The wires ran from the pulpit to the newspaper offlees, the Governor's room and several stores. At each place the various noises in the church were distinctly heard-the rustling of people to their seats, the organ voluntary, the congregational sincing, the prayer and the reading of the notices. "Then," says a paper, " lollowed the sermon, as much enjoyed by the distant groups of listeners as by those in the course."

Defalcation and embezzlement are again rife in the West. The president of the Second National Bank of Lafavette has produced the written confession of Mayo, the cashier, given to him two years ago, acknowledging the appropriation by him of thirty or torty thousand deliars. Charles G. Bosse, of Milwaukee, is charged with embezziing a large amount of money from the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, the amount being variously stated at \$150,000 to \$200,000. A civil suit for \$100,000 has been brought against him. George Von Hollen, who was indicted for embezziement in the Criminal Court of Chicago, and who fled to Camela, is new at some again, a "safe conduct" of misety days having been given him, so that he might return and testify without fear of arrest.

A judicious correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette quotes Mr. Parnell's ultimatum as announced at a recent meeting at Newry. "I believe," he said, "this question can be settled by determined obstruction on the part of the tenant farmers of Ireland to the paying mined obstruction-or went has been called obstruction -in Parliament, in order to carry a satisfactory measure on the land question. Determined obstruction," continues the correspondent, " Mr. Parnell has repeatedly defined elsewhere. It is to offer what the tenants con sider a fair rent, and, if that is not accepted, to pay none, but to keep a firm hold of the land. The question has repeatedly been put by the speakers. What are we to do with those landfords who will not reduce their rents!" and the ready answer from the crowd of "Snoot" can!" has not always been deprecated."

An Irishman bought a coupon ticket on the schoto Valley Road for Cincinnati, and when he had taken a seat in the smeking-car lighted a pipe with it. When conductor Chapman went through the train to collect the tickets he asked the Irishman for his fare Shure and I paid the oldent at Portsmouth for a ride to Cincinnati, and I'm after going there." "But produce your ticket, or pay your fare," said Chapman. "Pve paid me fare, sur, and I'm the boss man in Scioto County. I came from the best county in Ireland, and, by gum. I am going to ride on these keers. You just telegraph back to Portsmouth and ask the oigent if he didn't sel upon the following expedient; At Lucasville, he told Dennis that he would telegraph to Portsmouth and see If matters were as he represented. At that station Chapman told the engineer to "open her wide" when he saw the Irisbman and himself enter the telegraph office. The conductor followed the man into the telegraph office and, as the train started, jumped on the rear platform, leaving the Irisbman ruobing his eyes.

A bloody affair took place on Tuesday last just come to hand. The quarrel was between two farm ers, Crockett and Nichols. Meeting in the road, insultng epithets were exchanged, when Nichols dismounted and asked to be excused till be could hitch his mule. Crockett quietly awaited Nichols's movements until both men met. Crockett drew a large pocket-knife, while Nichols displayed a dirk or bowie-knife. The bloody work began at once and blood flowed like water made in the bodies of the antagonists. Crockett finally got in a stroke on Nichols's neck, which severed his Ingular vein, having previously cut his tongue completely out. Nie ols fell dead by the side of Crockett, who out. No ois left dead by the state of Creekett, who lay on the ground completely exhausted from the loss of blood. He survived only four hours. On Nedols's body thirteen wounds had been inflicted—on Creekett's eighteen. No one saw the desperate conflict, but a rassing neighbor reached the place a few moments before Creekett died, from whom he learned the above particulars.

A real bear fight in the Adirondacks, "and no mistake," is described in a letter from Indian River to The Saratogian. It occurred about six miles from gentlemen who visit that section about twice a year for the purpose of hunting and fishing. The party consisted of Mr. Parker, of New-York; Mr. Palver, of Luzerne; two gentlemen from Conklingville; and a Cedar River guide named Bonnie. Returning from their day's bunt, the two Conklingville hunters went back with stretcher for the purpose of fetching a deer that had been shot. Bennie started from the shanty to get a pall of water, some little distance away. Parker, who is in poor health, and Pulver were left in charge of the cabin, and the latter was engaged in making a hot sling for his invalid friend. All at once Pulver heard his friend give a fearful scream, and upon looking up was paralyzed with fear, for there on his hind legs was a huge black bear growling and sparsing in the most savage mannet, The bear advanced toward Pulver as though to take bim in its embrace. Pulver, acting upon the impulse of the noment, dashed the now boiling water full in the animal's face, at the same time endeavoring to make his escape to the loft overhead. He had barely time to reach the top round of the short ladder when the now ex. asperated bear caught him by his leg and held him as in a vice, lacerating his limb. Pulver cried lustily for help vice, lacerating his limb. Pulver cried lustily for help Parker, nearly frightened to death, cangut the bear by its shot tail, and prevented then from making further advance on bestriend. They now both cried pitcousty for help and it came angesty in the for neap and it came quresty in the form of Bonne, to guide, whose experience in the woods had taught him such an emergency. This he showed in his quickness in getting a gun and shooting fue boast.

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-PANTOMIME

A successful presentation of pantomime was effected last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre-Mesers. Mafflet and Bartsolomew appearing, in a piece entitled "Old Dame frot," and being well received by a considerably numerous audience. The piece is in three parts -a lively, rustic introduction,-ending in the usual change to Clown and Pantaloon, an interinde of varictics, and a brimming chapter of genuine tark quinade. The scenery is fresh and bright. The tricks, if not all new-as, how, fruest, could they possibly be f-are generally good, Mr. Maffitt is a volatile and mischievous Clown, and Mr. Bartholomew a mellow and wicked and unusually vigorous old Panfalcon. The interlude presents Carles Dashaway, an dance, and the clever Metville and Leopold in " oddities of music." A capital hornpipe was danced, in part third. The attractiveness of the display, especially for chil-Caroline Prescutt, and the Columbine, Niss Ada Farwell. The dancing of Miss, adizabeth Neuzeili contributed to the grace and gitter of the cutertainment. The other persons who appear are F. Monroe, N. D. Jones, G. H. Gardner, W. A. Meiseville, M. Munroe, G. Jonus et, Miss Ada Farrerd, Miss C. Prescott, T. Williams, M. Salivan, C. Toorus, G. Davenport, Miss L. Fox, and Miss A. Johnson.

AFFAIRS AT THE AQUARIUM. Mr. Reiche continues to exhibit energy of